Ballot Pollution.

How It Flourishes Under the Rule of the Republi Machine-Philadelphia's Elections the Most Corrupt on Earth-Some of Their Leading Infamous Features-How the Machine Downs Attempts at Ballot Reform. Machine Leaders Who Boast of Their Shame and Make Jest of It.

From machine rule to debauchery of the ballot box is a logical evolution. No machine ever held sway for any length of time without it. Even the Republican party of Pennsylvania, complacent as are its followers, ready as they are in their prejudices and bigotries to tolerate almost anything that comes in the name of and labeled Republicanism, could not have been so long and so completely bossed but for the aid the bosses have had from unlawful purchase and coercion of the voters, falsification of election returns

and kindred inquisities. The writer of this article has himself seen 37 colored men voted in Philadelphia out of a single four-roomed house. It was perfectly manifest that they did not regularly live there, that they were there for election purposes only, and would be in perhaps a half dozen other precincts or wards for the same purpose on the same day. Yet, so far as their record showed, they were legal voters, and their right to cast ballots could not be successfully disputed.

It is not probable that elections are more corrupt anywhere on earth than in Philadelphia. Fully half the Republican majorities returned from there are manufactured. By far the greater number of the election officers are men who have absolutely no respect for an oath, and will hesitate at no crime provided they are liberally paid for its commission, and the machine leaders are never without ample funds for this purpose. It makes no difference how the votes are cast, they will return whatever majority they are ordered to. Men are regularly paid to pose as Democrats and stand as Democratic candidates for judge or inspector, or to become clerks of election, in order that the perpetrators of these shameless frauds may be made secure against detection and conviction. In the rear of nearly every polling place on election day there is an improvised gin mill, where free liquor is dispensed to those so depraved that they can be influenced by it. The liquors are paid for out of the party coffers, and dealt out by party heelers. Policemen, who owe their places to the machine, are posted at the entrances of the alleys on which these demoralizing dens are located, to protect them, and to arrest and imprison, on trumped up charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, any one who may show a dispositon to kick at the business. A few years ago an attempt was

made, under the auspices of one of the many evanescent reform movements that are forever bobbing up there, and falling to pieces before anything is accomplished, to purge the registry lists in some of the down town wards of the thousands of names of fictitious voters with which it was known they were padded. The gentlemen composing the committee charged with this work were so annoyed and threatened by the Republicans of the purlieus under the spur of their respective local leaders. that they were compelled to abandon their undertaking. This did not follow, however, until they had ascertained that from 25 to 50 per cent of the names on the lists were illegally there. and that in one instance a dog had actually been registered.

That these outrages are not only tolerated, but encouraged, by the Republican party as a whole is made manifest by the fact that in every election contest that comes before the Pennsylvania legislature the decision is invariably with the Republicans, no matter whether he be the contestant or the contestee, and regardless of the evidence in the case. Some of the testimony in the Saunders-Roberts case, which was up at the '97 session, showed a degree of shamefulness in the manner in which the Republicans conduct elections in Philadelphia that almost passes belief.

Most of these wrongs are expressly forbidden in the law. Some, however, find condonation in the statutes. This is notoriously the case with reference to the men employed by the party to assist "incompetent" voters in making up their ballots. These helpers are the handlers of the party bribe money. They buy the voter, and then make it a condition that he shall declare to the election board his inability to mark his own ticket, and call them into the booth with him, in which way these scoundrels make sure that the goods they have paid for have been delivered

as per the contract.

This flagrant defect in the law has been pointed out times without number, and demand for its correction has been made by every reputable newspaper in the commonwealth. Yet it has, thus far, been found impossible, such is the power of the machine over the senators and members, to make the necessary correction. Bills have been presented with that object at every session, but all have fallen under the veto of the machine. At the '97 session Representative Keator, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill, designed, among other things, to prohibit helpers unless in the cases of voters who would deliberately swear that they either could not read or where physically incompetent to mark their own ballots and to require the helper in such cases to make affidavit, on a blank to be provided at the polling places, that he would never divulge how the helped voter had voted. This bill passed first and second reading in the house, but fell short of a constitutional majority on third reading. Its author would have made a further fight for it, but it had become fully manifest that it could not possibly pass the senate, where the ma-

chine's sway is even more absolute than in the house. Some of the debates to which the measure gave rise are interesting as evidence of the utter depravity of the machineites and the impossibility of securing real reform in this or any other matter, until the Republican par-

ty is voted out of power. P. M. Lytle, of Huntington, said: "I am in favor of any ballot that will Republican majorities, cause I believe that under Republican rule we have successful government— more successful than any other. * * * We are told that this new ticket will

nable the people to vote intelligently. I submit it might be bad for some of us. It might, perhaps, endanger the return of some of us to the legislature." "Under Republican rule" there is certainly "successful government" from his standpoint, for Lytle, in recognition of his unwavering subserviency to the machine, has since been made by President McKinley Naval Officer at the Port of Philadelphia. He is a smooth, sleek, plausible fellow, and has about as much respect for public opinion as a Fejee Islander.

E. A. Coray, of Luzerne, Republican, said the Baker ballot law was a failure, so far as protecting the voters was concerned. In his county, he added, men were paid to act as helpers, and stood around the polls until they had marked 40 or 50 ballots.

Foster, Democrat, of Centre, said his constituency were not in favor of the law as it stands, being satisfied, after recent contests, that it was defective, and are ready for any change that will improve it.

Gould, Republican, of Erie, said: "The present ballot law is not an aid to voters, and the machine politicians have got hold of the blanket ballot today, and can move up their phalanxes to vote just as they ever did." Roger, Republican, of Philadelphia,

said: "The system proposed by this bill is in vogue in Massachusetts, and is a Republican system. * * Within my own experience at the election last November (1896) I observed the most flagrant violations of the law, and yet I had to stand mute."

Here Focht, of Union, one of the most blatant and unblushing of the Crow, the Citizens' candidate for sher- and the third was Benjamin Franklin Joiff of Philadelphia, the imputation being that no man who would in the least degree protest against Republican machine edicts could be honorable and straightforward.

Roger replied hotly in the affirmative, and added that Crow would have been the regular Republiacn nominee but for police interference (under orders from Boss Martin (at the convention. "I stand," continued Roger, "for Republican priciples and not for corruption or boodle, and that is why I am standing here. * * * God only knows that every reform that has come to the city of Philadelphia has come from the rural portion of the house."

R. J. Baldwin, of Delaware, another of the men who never refuses prompt and joyful compliance with whatever be the orders of the machine, said that it is "all buncombe to come up here and prate about reform."

Mr. Keator showed that the Baker law as it stands is not the Australian system, as it is called, but that his amendment would make it practically that. He showed further that the ticket provided for in his bill would lessen the cost of printing from 60 to 75 per cent-the bill is now an enormous onethat it was necessary to insure a secret ballot, that it would encourage honest voting, and that it was in no sense partisan; but all to no use. ders had been promulgated that the bill must not pass, and it did not pass.

We can never have a free ballot and a fair count in Pennsylvania so long as the present Republican organization makes and administers the laws for the state and the larger of its cities. The Republican party is the party of the corporations. It is managed upon the presumption that the chief purpose of law is to enable a few to live handsomely by bleeding the many. These issippi Exposition at Omaha has effectively refew share their gain with the party. Hence comes the corruption funds. And made the White City so attractive in 1893. with the funds comes the disposition to make the laws and practices so that they are assured of the full money's worth in the way of votes. But by Exposition people have profited by past experelecting Mr. Jenks governor and electing a majority of the members of the exhibits that no more than two or three days of legislature-both of which results are easily possible this year—we can check-mate their game. We can compel the repeal of the most iniquitous of existing laws and set in motion a force that will be certain ultimately to purify our politics, make our elections less of a farce than they have of recent years come to be, and our state and municipal governments to serve the needs and interests of the many.

Uncontitutional Salaries.

Flagrant Abuse of the Constitution in the Interest of Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart.

Thomas J. Stewart was apointed by Governor Hastings on Jan. 15, 1895, to the office of adjutant general at the then salary of \$2,500 per annum. He accepted the appointment, and at once entered upon his duties. Before assuming the duties of adjutant general Thomas J. Stewart did solemnly swear or affirm that he would "support, obey and defend the constitution of this commonwealth." When he thus pledged his support and obedience Thomas J. Stewart must have known that Section 13 of Article 3 of the constitu-

tion reads as follows: "No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after

his election or appointment." Four months and fifteen days after he had accepted his appointment Thomas J. Stewart had his salary raised, in defiance of the mandate of the constitution by "an act" of the legislature, approved by Governor

Hastings, said act reading as follows: "Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that the salary of the adjutant general of the commonwealth shall be four thousand dollars per annum." See P. L.,

1895, page 128. In the general appropriation act for the years 1895 and 1896 the sum of \$8,000 was specifically appropriated for the payment of the salary of the adjutant

general. See P. L., 1895, page 554. In the general appropriation act for the years 1897-8 a like sum was specificially appropriated for a like object.

See P. L., 1897, page 477. The detailed reports of the auditor general and the state treasurer show that Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart has drawn the full \$4,000 per annum unconstitutionally voted to him by members of the legislature, who were also sworn to "support, obey and defend the constitution of this commonwealth." The report of the auditor general for 1895, page 257, shows that the salary of the adjutant general began the date of his appointment, Jan.

15, 1895. What think you, citizen taxpayers. of this flagrant violation of the constitution and of oath of office?

Several additional instances have been furnished, within the past week, which show how poorly informed or un truthful Stone, the Quay machine candidate for Governor is as to the wool industry. Stone told the Blair county farmers that, under the Dingley tariff law, sheep were selling at \$7 a head and the wool market booming. At Dover, N. H., Sawyer Bros., extensive woolen manufacturers have failed, and the Merchants' woolen mill, at East Dedham, Mass., has closed down, throwing 500 hands out of employment, because of "depression in the wool business."

No RIGHT TO UGLINESS .- The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at F. Potts Green's drug store.

Senator Simon, of Oregon, will not be the first Jew to hold a seat in the United States senate, three others having pre-ceded him. The first was David L. Yulee, of Florida, whose father's name was Levy. He was elected a representative in 1845 as David Levy, but when his term expired he had his name changed to David Levy Yumachine tools in the body, interrupted lee. The second Jewish senator was the and asked Roger if he did not vote for famous Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana,

> BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.-The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chaperuptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Potts Green.

nas, of Louisiana.

James Arkell, of Canajoharie, N. Y., has made a general assignment, due to indorsing notes for his son, W. J. Arkell, of the "Judge" Publishing Company. The "Judge" as is generally known, was mainly devoted to belittling and ridiculing Wm. J. Bryan.

-Diseases often lurk in the blood before they openly manifest themselves. Therefore keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla

Tourists.

California Excursions.

Personally conducted leave Chicago every Wednesday. Burlington route to Denver, thence ria Denver & Rio Grande Ry. (the scenic line of the world). Parties travel in Pullman tourist sleeping cars fitted with every convenience. which go through to California and are in charge of special agents of long experience. For partic ulars address T. A. Grady, excursion manager, C. B. & Q. R. R., 211 Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 41-4t.

The Omaha Exposition.

exist, it was supposed that we should ne'er look upon its like again. However, the Trans-Missproduced in similarity all of the buildings which

It does not now take weeks to wander through grounds and structures and then be compelled to go away with a jumble of ideas, for the Omaha ierce, and have so improved the arrangement of time need be consumed in admiration and in spection of the marvelous resources of the West, collected together in the chief city of Nebraska Even the new Midway, is a reproduction of the ar-famed Street of All Nations of 1893, with many

mprovements upon the original. The electric lighting of the buildings, ground and lagoon at night makes a scene of enchanting beauty, alone worth traveling a thousand mile

The means of communication between the city and the grounds are ample, and the distance to be traversed is short.

The ways of reaching Omaha are innumerable but chief among them is the direct Chicago and Omaha short line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, with its electric-lighted, vestibuled trains, leaving Chicago every night at 6:15 o. m., and arriving Omaha at 8:20 the next morning. Dining car service en route.

Excursion tickets are on sale at every coupon ticket office in the United States over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway through Northern Illinois and Central Iowa, as well as at 95 Adams St., and at the Union passenger station, Canal and Adams streets, Chicago.

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H. A. GROSS, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 423 Broadway, NEW YORK, or

Medical.

PIONEER'S DANGER.

The Fearful Struggle of an Early Settler. How One of the Early Farm ers in Michigan Overcame a Serious Difficulty-His Life of Hardships.

From the Observer, Flushing, Mich.

Frank Long who lives near Lennon, Mich., is ne of the pioneer farmers of Venice township. Shiawassee county, and by his industry and thrift in which many hardships were endured, he now has one of the best farms in that section.

He tells an interesting story of when his life was in danger during his pioneer days.

He says : "About November 1st, 1894, on starting to get up from the dinner table, I was taken with a pain in my back, and found myself unable to move. The pain increased and spread over my entire body. I was obliged to take my bed. The physician who was immediately summoned pronounced my case muscular rheumatism accompanied by lumbago. He gave me remedies and injected morphine into my arm to ease the pain. "My disease however, gradually became worse

until I thought that death would be a welcome release from my sufferings. I could not sleep but would lie awake all night and rub my leg. This continued for about four months, Besides my regular physician I also consulted another

doctor but he gave me no encouragement and said his medicine could do me no good. "I was finally induced through reading some accounts in the newspapers regarding the won derful cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills ped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin for Pale People, to try them which I did as a last

"I took the pills according to directions and

Tourists.

Hawaii and the Phillipines.

Send four cents (in stamps) for an illustrated

booklet by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

railway, the direct route across the American

Continent to the New Trans-Pacific possessions of

the United States. Full of latest reliable infor-

mation and valuable for reference. Can be used

as a text book in school. Address John R. Pott,

Medical.

COUNTS WITH THE BELLEFONTE

PUBLIC.

You can't fool the public all the time.
They will find you out at last.
Every time a man is fooled.
Another skeptic is made.
Many the remedy that makes the skeptic.
It fails to keep its promise.
Doan's Kidney Pills bring renewed faith.
They cure the skeptic.

Doan's Kidney Fits of ming renewed that. They cure the skeptic.
Plenty of proof of this at home.
Bellefonte proof for Bellefonte people.
Our citizens say they cure headache.
Cure urinary disorders.
Cure sick kidneys.
Experience has taught them this is so.
Conviction for every sufferer.

Experience has taught them this is so. Conviction for every sufferer. In the testimony of friends and neighbors. Read this case:

Mr. William Valance, of 226 High street, Night Watchman, says: "For two years or more, off and on, I had been troubled with my back and from pains in the upper part of my spine accompanied by a disagreeable feeling in my head and acute lameness right over my kidneys. At first I thought it was my liver but later found it arose from the kidneys not acting properly. I read of the many cures that had been made here at home by Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at F. Potts Green's drug store. They stopped the annoyance from the kidneys and removed the lamenes and aching in my back. They did me any amount of good and I do not hesitate to recommend them for I have been feeling well ever since."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name, Doan's and take no substitute.

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NO HUMBUG HERE.

soon began to notice an improvement in my co dition. Before the first box was used I could get bout the house, though with great difficulty, but after using five boxes I was entirely cured. "Since that time I have felt no return of the rheumatic pains. 1 am confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life and I try to induce my friends who are sick to try the same remedy.

"I will gladly answer any question concerning my sickness and wonderful cure, provided those who write inclose stamp for reply.

"FRANK LONG." Sworn to before me at Venice, Mich., this 15th day of April, 1898.

G. B. Goldsmith, Justice of the Peace The cure of the severest cases of rheumatism by Dr. Williams, Pink Pills for Pale People ha occurred all over the land, and its power in o dinary cases is proportionately greater. These marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the sea of the trouble and exert, a powerful influence purifying and enriching the blood by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving

Many diseases long supposed by the medic profession to be incurable, have succumbed he potent influence of these pills. This unive sal remedy is prescribed by physicisns, recon med by druggists, and everywhere used by

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A LTOONA & PHILIPSBURG CON-NECTING RAILROAD. Condensed Time Table in effect December 1st, 1897. EASTWARD-WEEK DAYS.

A. M. A. M. NOON, P. M. P. M. 7 25 9 20 12 25 3 00 6 00 .. 7 37 9 32 12 37 3 12 6 12 .. 7 50 9 51 12 56 3 31 6 31 .. 8 10 10 05 1 10 3 45 6 45 A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. Ramey...... Houtzdale Osceola Mills.. Philipsburg.... WESTWARD-WEEK DAYS.

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P.M. P.M. A. M.

Connections.—At Philipsburg (Union Station) with all Beech Creek railroad trains for and from Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Williamsport, Reading, Philadelphia and New York; Lawrenceville, Corning, Watkins, Geneva, and Lyons; Clearfield, Mahaftey and Patton; Curwensville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Ridgway, Bradford, Buffalo and Rochester. ester.
At Osceola for Houtzdale and Ramsey with P.
R. R. train leaving Tyrone at 7.20, p. m.
G. M. H. GOOD, Gen. Supt

ENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN READ UP. May 16th, 1898.

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‡10.55 A. M. Sunday. Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 12.01 A. M. Travelers Guide.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect May 30th, 1898.

Schedule in effect May 30th, 1898.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.10 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburg, 5.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p: m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.15 p. m., at Altoona, 3.10 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6.55 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00, at Altoona, 7.40, at Pittsburg at 11.30.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.10, at Harrisburg, 2.40 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5.47, p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.15 a. m., at Harrisburg, 6.45 p. m., at Philadelphia, 10.20 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00 at Harrisburg, at 10.20 p. riv.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10.30 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2.43 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, at 9.30 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven will Lock Haven—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven (10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven (10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 1.42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.43 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3.50, leave 4.00 p. m., Harrisburg, 6.55 p. m., Philadelphia

4.00 p. m., Harrisburg, 6.55 p. m., Philadelphia 10.20 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9.30 p. m., leave Williamsport, 12.50 a. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.40 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m.

VIA LEWISBURG.
Leave Bellefonte, at 6.40 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg, at 9.05 a. m., Montandon, 9.15, Harrisburg, 11.30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3.00 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 2.15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4.47, at Harrisburg, 6.55 p. m., Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

| NO | RTHWA | RD. | Contract to the | SOUTI | IWARD. | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-------|--|
| EXPRESS. | DAY EXPRESS. | MAIL. | May 30th, 1898. | EXPRESS. | DAY EXPRESS. | MAIL. | |
| P.M. | P. M. | А. М. | Lv. Ar. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | |
| 7 20 | 3 15 | 8 20 | Tyrone | 8 55 | 11 20 | | |
| 7 26 | 3 21 | 8 26 | E. Tyrone | 8 49 | | 6 04 | |
| 7 28 7 31 | 3 23 | 8 28 | Tyrone S | | 11 12 | | |
| 7 31 7 41 | 3 26 | 8 31 | Vall | 8 45 | 11 09 | 5 57 | |
| 7 45 | 3 36 | 8 42 | Vanscoyoc | 8 38 | | 5 52 | |
| 7 54 | 3 40 | 8 47 | Gardner | 8 35 | 10 59 | | |
| 8 00 | | 8 57 | Mt. Pleasant | 8 27 | 10 51 | | |
| 8 05 | 3 55 3 59 | 9 05 | | 8 20 | 10 44 | | |
| 8 06 | 4 01 | 9 09 9 11 | Sandy Ridge | 8 14 | 10 38 | | |
| 8 07 | 4 02 | | | 8 11 | 10 35 | | |
| 8 15 | 4 02 | 9 12 9 19 | Powelton | 8 09 | 10 33 | | |
| | 4 11 | 9 19 | Osceola | 7 59 | 10 23 | | |
| 8 19 | 4 16 | 9 29 | Osceola Junc | | 10 20 | | |
| 8 23 | 4 19 | 9 29 9 32 | | 7 55 | 10 17 | | |
| 8 26 | 4 23 | 9 40 | Steiners | 7 51 | 10 13 | | |
| 8 31 | 4 28 | 9 45 | Philipsburg | 7 50 | 10 12 | | |
| 8 36 | 4 33 | 9 50 | | 7 46 | 10 07 | | |
| 8 42 | 4 39 | 9 56 | Wallaceton | 7 41 | 10 02 | | |
| 8 47 | 4 44 | | Bigler | 7 36 | 9 56 | | |
| 8 53 | 4 50 | 10 08 | Woodland | 7 31 7 26 | 9 50 | | |
| 8 56 | 4 53 | 10 11 | Mineral Sp | 7 25 | | | |
| 9 00 | 4 57 | | Barrett | 7 21 | | | |
| 9 05 | 5 92 | 10 22 | Leonard | 7 17 | 9 39 9 35 | | |
| 9 09 | 5 06 | | Clearfield | 7 13 | 9 31 | | |
| 9 14 | 5 11 | 10 32 | Riverview | 7 09 | 9 26 | | |
| 9 20 | 5 17 | 10 3 | Sus. Bridge | 7 04 | 9 20 | | |
| 9 25 | 5 37 | | Curwensville | 7 00 | 9 15 | | |
| | 5 43 | 10 50 | Rustic | 6 54 | 9 10 | 3 3 | |
| | 5 51 | | Stronach | 6 46 | | | |
| | 5 57 | 11 04 | Grampian | 6 40 | | 3 2 | |
| P.M. | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M. | P. M | |

WESTWARD P.M., P. M., A. M. Arr. Lv., 6 00 | 2 15 | 11 10 Tyrone....... 5 54 | 2 09 | 11 04 ...East Tyrone.... 5 50 | 2 05 | 11 00 Vaii 5 46 | 2 01 | 10 56 ...Bald Eagle....

Arr. A. M. P. M. P.M LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. WESTWARD. MAIL. | EXP. Bellefonte.. .Axemann. Pleasant GapPeru......Dale Summit...Lemont...... Oak Hall..... Linden Hall.... Linden Hall
Gregg.
Centre Hall
Penn's Cave.
Rising Spring.
Zerby.
Coburn
Ingleby.
Paddy Mountain
Cherry Run
Lindale.
Pardee. 7 577 3 08 8 7 500 3 02 7 43 2 55 7 40 2 51 7 32 2 42 7 28 2 38 7 22 2 31 7 13 2 23 7 07 2 16 6 7 04 2 14 7 00 2 10 6 55 2 05 6 47 1 57 6 43 1 53 6 35 1 45 5 40 1 38 A. M. P. M. .. Milmont Swengle

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL-

J. W. GEPHART.